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Identical letters dated 27 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of October 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amal **Mudallali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 27 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in October 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 October	0800	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Kafr Killa, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Bobcat vehicles, a winch truck and a civilian pickup continued building the separation wall by putting into place 18 T-wall units at point B83 (1). From 1350 hours to 1415 hours, the enemy positioned two Merkava tanks at its Jabal al-Tayyarah position, with cannons pointed towards Lebanese territory. The work ended at 1600 hours, and the vehicles returned to occupied territory.
9 October	0800–0940	Several explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
11 October	0900	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite Aytarun-Bint Jubayl, while Abbas al-Sayyid, a civilian, was harvesting olives, members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed their weapons in the direction of Lebanese territory.
15 October	0705	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy sounded warning sirens for three minutes.
	0720	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy sounded warning sirens for one minute.
16 October	2000–2030	From inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy launched four flares over the Radar position.
21 October	0815	From inside occupied Palestinian territory, near point B83 (1) opposite the town of Kafr Killa, the Israeli enemy installed a fixed surveillance camera on an engineering vehicle and pointed it towards Lebanese territory. At 1830 hours, it removed the camera, but the vehicle remained in place.
22 October	1130	Opposite the town of Kafr Killa, from the Jabal al-Tayyarah position inside occupied Palestinian territory, some 20 Israeli enemy soldiers photographed Lebanese territory. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1200 hours.
24 October	1530	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, at the Israeli enemy position opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, a GMC van appeared. Seven soldiers disembarked and set up two emplacements. They were accompanied by a Humvee. They pointed 12.7 mm calibre machine guns in the direction of the Lebanese patrol opposite point BP13 without crossing the technical fence. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1730 hours. At 1800 hours, the two vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory opposite the towns of Blida and Aytarun without violating the Blue Line.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 October	1300	Opposite the town of Yarun, at the Tallat Karantina post, five civilian vehicles appeared. Some 20 civilian persons disembarked and photographed Lebanese territory. They left at 1330 hours.
30 October	1600	On the outskirts of the town of Marun al-Ra's, opposite points BP22 (1) and BP22 (2) east of the Israeli enemy Avivim post, while some Lebanese farmers were working in their fields, Israeli enemy soldiers deployed inside occupied territory. One of them fired three shots in the air in the direction of Lebanese territory to scare the farmers. The enemy soldiers left in the direction of their post at 1645 hours.

Sea violations committed in October 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 October	1418	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 480 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 October	1824	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three-minutes, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 October	0613	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 39 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 800 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0942	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1754 hours, it violated the boundary again for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 October	0834	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0915	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 295 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0936 hours, it violated the boundary again for nine minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1035 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1049 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1127 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 405 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1820 hours, it violated the boundary yet again for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
7 October	1302	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1742	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 18 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 463 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
8 October	0931	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1059	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 166 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1125	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for one minute, proceeding on its way for some 259 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1834	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 12 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 650 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 October	0714	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0928	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0952	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1001	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 11 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 648 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
10 October	1115	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 15 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1752	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
11 October	0613	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0655	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0836	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 575 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1734	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
12 October	1724	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1739	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 465 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 October	0120	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for one hour and 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 165 metres. Its crew used searchlights, warning sirens and loudspeakers to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters, and fired one flare. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0929	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 555 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1135	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1807 hours, it violated the boundary again for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1320	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1325	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 490 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
14 October	1715	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 October	0307	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	1703	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for nine minutes, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 October	1737	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
17 October	0640	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1727	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 520 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 October	0845	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three hours and 50 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 705 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0845	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three hours and 50 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 335 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1010	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two hours and 35 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 780 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1822	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 October	0117	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for 11 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. Between 0124 hours and 0128 hours, its crew fired several rounds into the sea. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1600	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 38 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
22 October	1207	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 15 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
23 October	1650	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for eight minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 October	0826	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 700 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0855	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 11 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 900 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1715	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 410 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 October	2022	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for four minutes, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 October	1147	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1753	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for seven minutes, proceeding on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 October	1640	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
29 October	1703	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
30 October	0722	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0745	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for 10 minutes, proceeding on its way for some 330 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1629	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for three minutes, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1748	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 335 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1853	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for five minutes, proceeding on its way for some 575 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1958	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for two minutes, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2115	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch fired a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters.
	2209	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two minutes.
31 October	1620	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for six minutes, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in October 2018

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 October	0540	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. At 1050 hours its disappeared from radar screens over Khaldah and reappeared at 1130 hours over Sarafand. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 2145 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the south before leaving at 2200 hours over Rumaysh.
	1250	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1505	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1625 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 0420 hours on 3 October over Naqurah.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa, Zahlah, Riyaq, the Shuf, Aliyah and the South before leaving at 0215 hours on 3 October over Naqurah.
3 October	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, Juniyah and Jubayl before leaving at 1405 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 2050 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1655	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over the sea between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1700	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over the sea between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1820 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Naqurah. It circled over all Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2255 hours over Rumaysh.
4 October	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1555 hours over Rumaysh.
	930	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They left at 0945 hours over the sea off Shikka, heading towards Turkey.
	1005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They left at 1015 hours over Rumaysh.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled between Beirut and the South before leaving at 1105 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, the Shuf and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1435 hours over Kafr Shuba.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all the South, the Western Bekaa and the Shuf before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0150 hours over Yarun.
5 October	1305	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0315 hours on 6 October over Rumaysh.
6 October	0245	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1210 hours over Rumaysh.
	1415	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1920 hours over Yarun.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0620 hours over Rumaysh.
7 October	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0810 hours over Aytarun.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, the Shuf and Aliyah before leaving at 1350 hours over Naqurah.
8 October	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Naqurah.
9 October	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1945 hours over Kafr Killa.
10 October	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Aliyah, the Shuf, Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 1155 hours over Aytarun.
	0955	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Naqurah.
	1005	Three Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Shikka. They turned back and disappeared at 1006 hours over Shikka.
	1110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1430	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
11 October	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1225 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1055 hours over Rumaysh.
13 October	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and Matn before leaving at 1350 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1450 hours over Kafr Killa.
14 October	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and Matn before disappearing at 1355 hours over Naqurah.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and Matn before disappearing at 2000 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1245	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens at 1450 hours over the Bint Jubayl area. it did not reappear.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, the Shuf and Aliyah before disappearing from radar screens at 2045 hours. It reappeared over Aliyah at 2150 hours before leaving at 2245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2325 hours over Yarun.
	2020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They left at 2035 hours over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon, before leaving at 2140 hours over Rumaysh.
15 October	0455	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It flew as far as Damur before disappearing from radar screens at 0525 hours over Damur. At 0735 hours. it reappeared over the Shuf before leaving at 0810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and is suburbs, Ba'abda and the Shuf before disappearing at 1445 hours. It left at 2045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1350 hours over Yarun.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over Riiyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1625 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1030 hours over Naqurah.
	0920	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1040 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2225 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0120 hours on 16 October over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 October	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1650 hours over Naqurah.
17 October	2100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Rumaysh.
18 October	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0025 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1845 hours over Naqurah.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Aliyah, the Shuf and the South before leaving at 2110 hours over Rumaysh.
	1730	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1815 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1830	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over between Beirut and the South before leaving at 1935 hours over Rumaysh.
	1940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 October	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, the Shuf, Aliyah and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over the sea west of Sidon.
21 October	0830	An Israeli enemy remote-controlled aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering in the vicinity of point B84 (Kafr Killa). It circled over the aforementioned point before leaving at 0845 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1405	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1625 hours over Naqurah.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2330 hours over Naqurah.
	1530	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled between Beirut and the South before leaving at 1540 hours over the sea west of Shikka.
	1650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Jubayl and heading south. They left at 1700 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 October	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1340 hours over Naqurah.
	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1650 hours over Naqurah.
	1320	Three Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over the sea between Shikka and the South. At 1340 hours an enemy warplane appeared on radar screens over the sea west of Sidon, All of them left at 1455 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
28 October	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1625 hours over Rumaysh.
	1120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the Shuf, the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1650 hours over Rumaysh.
	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1400 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1335	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Aytarun.
	1825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Shuf, the Western Bekaa, Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 2040 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Shuf and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2320 hours over Kafr Killa.
29 October	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0840 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1530 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1620 hours over Naqurah.
	1105	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1220 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1405	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1500 hours over Yarun.
	1530	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa, Zahlah and Riyaq before leaving at 2335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1755	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1835 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1840	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over between Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1940 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Zahlah, Riyaq and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0740 hours over Kafr Killa.
30 October	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Zahlah, the Western Bekaa, Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and Matn, before leaving at 1355 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1235 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa, the South, Zahlah, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2115 hours over Yarun.
	1235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Sidon. At 1340 hours, it disappeared from radar screens over the sea west of Sidon. At 1510 hours it reappeared over Beirut and circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 2005 hours over Naqurah.
	1920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and Sidon before leaving at 2225 hours over Rumaysh.
	2055	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled between Rumaysh and Beirut before leaving at 2155 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
31 October	1215	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka and flying as far as Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before disappearing from radar screens at 1305 hours over Jubb Jannin.
	1345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1515 hours over Rumaysh.
	1415	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1455 hours over Naqurah.
	1725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0100 hours on 1 November over Kafr Killa.

United Nations S/2018/1070

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 30 November 2018 from the Security Council Facilitator for the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the sixth report of the Joint Commission to the Security Council on the status of the Procurement Working Group's decisions and on any implementation issues, which covers the period from 13 June 2018 to 30 November 2018.

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Karel J.G. **van Oosterom**
Security Council Facilitator for the
implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)

18-20639 (E) 061218

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Report of the Joint Commission to the Security Council on the status of the Procurement Working Group's decisions and on any implementation issues

1. This is the sixth report of the Joint Commission, established by the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, to the Security Council on the status of the Procurement Working Group's decisions and on any implementation issues. It provides an overview of the work undertaken by the Procurement Working Group from 13 June to 30 November 2018.

2. The Procurement Working Group comprises the States that are participants in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, with a designated representative of the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy serving as Coordinator. As at 9 May 2018, the work of the Procurement Working Group continues without the participation of the United States of America.

3. During the reporting period, the Procurement Working Group held six meetings. Representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency participated as observers in one of the meetings. The Procurement Working Group reviewed five proposals from one State: four were recommended for approval and one is currently under review. With regard to the three proposals, which were under review during the previous reporting period, one was recommended for disapproval and two were withdrawn by the proposing State.

4. Documents relating to the work of the Procurement Working Group, as endorsed by the Joint Commission and updated in September 2017, are publicly available, including through the Security Council website dedicated to the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).

5. The participants in the Procurement Working Group continued to engage with Member States to raise awareness of the procurement channel process and to explain the role and objectives of the Procurement Working Group. With a view to supporting these efforts, a series of non-binding outreach messages has been developed.

18-20639

United Nations S/2018/1071

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 29 November 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the sixty-second monthly report of the Director-General of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) (see annex), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013). The present report covers the period from 24 October to 23 November 2018.

I note with regret that the OPCW Technical Secretariat remains unable to resolve all the identified gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies in the declaration of chemical weapons by the Syrian Arab Republic. I reiterate my previous calls for cooperation between OPCW and the Syrian Arab Republic in that regard.

I am deeply concerned about the continued alleged use of toxic chemicals as weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. I take note of the continuing work of the OPCW fact-finding mission in the country, including on the alleged use of toxic chemicals as a weapon in Duma on 7 April 2018 and on five additional reported incidents. I look forward to the issuance of the final reports on those incidents.

I reiterate that the use of chemical weapons is intolerable and that impunity for their use is equally unacceptable. It is imperative to identify and hold accountable all those who have used chemical weapons.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

18-20692 (E) 031218

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Annex

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

I have the honour to transmit to you my report entitled "Progress in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme", prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of decision EC-M-33/DEC.1 of the Executive Council of the of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), both dated 27 September 2013, for transmission to the Council (see enclosure). My report covers the period from 24 October to 23 November 2018, as well as the reporting requirements in Executive Council decision EC-M-34/DEC.1, dated 15 November 2013.

(*Signed*) Fernando **Arias**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Note by the Director-General

Progress in the elimination of the Syrian chemical weapons programme

Background

1. In accordance with subparagraph 2(f) of the decision by the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") at its Thirty-Third Meeting (EC-M-33/DEC.1, dated 27 September 2013), the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") is to report to the Council on a monthly basis regarding the implementation of that decision. In accordance with paragraph 12 of United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), the report by the Secretariat is also to be submitted to the Security Council through the Secretary-General.

2. The Council, at its Thirty-Fourth Meeting, adopted a decision entitled "Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Syrian Chemical Weapons and Syrian Chemical Weapons Production Facilities" (EC-M-34/DEC.1, dated 15 November 2013). In paragraph 22 of that decision, the Council decided that the Secretariat should report on its implementation "in conjunction with its reporting required by subparagraph 2(f) of Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1".

3. The Council, at its Forty-Eighth Meeting, adopted a decision entitled "Reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria" (EC-M-48/DEC.1, dated 4 February 2015) noting the Director-General's intent to include reports of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria (FFM), along with information on the Council's discussion thereof, as part of the monthly reporting pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 2118 (2013). Similarly, the Council, at its Eighty-First Session, adopted a decision entitled "Report by the Director-General Regarding the Declaration and Related Submissions by the Syrian Arab Republic" (EC-81/DEC.4, dated 23 March 2016), noting the Director-General's intent to provide information on the implementation of that decision.

4. The Council, at its Eighty-Third Session, adopted a decision entitled "OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism Reports on Chemical Weapons Use in the Syrian Arab Republic" (EC-83/DEC.5, dated 11 November 2016). In subparagraph 12(a) of that decision, the Council decided that the Director-General shall "regularly inform the Council on the implementation of this decision and incorporate information regarding the implementation of this decision into his monthly reporting to the United Nations Security Council, through the United Nations Secretary-General, regarding EC-M-33/DEC.1".

5. This, the sixty-second monthly report, is therefore submitted in accordance with the aforementioned Council decisions and includes information relevant to the period from 24 October to 23 November 2018.

Progress achieved by the Syrian Arab Republic in meeting the requirements of Executive Council decisions EC-M-33/DEC.1 and EC-M-34/DEC.1

6. Progress by the Syrian Arab Republic is as follows:

(a) As stated in previous reports, the Secretariat has verified the destruction of all 27 chemical weapons production facilities (CWPFs) declared by the Syrian Arab Republic. From 12 to 15 November 2018, the Secretariat conducted its third

round of visits to five underground structures that were formerly CWPFs to verify the continuing absence at these sites of activities prohibited by the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter "the Convention"). During the visits, the Secretariat confirmed the absence of tampering with the internal and external concrete plugs installed to prevent access to the facilities, as well as the absence of tampering with the remote monitoring system installed to enable constant surveillance of the internal plugs at these facilities. A report on the results of these visits will be issued to the Council in due course.

(b) On 16 November 2018, the Syrian Arab Republic submitted to the Council its sixtieth monthly report (EC-90/P/NAT.2, dated 16 November 2018) regarding activities on its territory related to the destruction of its CWPFs, as required by paragraph 19 of EC-M-34/DEC.1.

Progress in the elimination of Syrian chemical weapons by States Parties hosting destruction activities

7. As stated in previous reports, all of the chemicals declared by the Syrian Arab Republic that were removed from its territory in 2014 have been destroyed.

Activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to Executive Council decisions EC-81/DEC.4 and EC-83/DEC.5

8. The Declaration Assessment Team (DAT) continues its efforts to clarify all outstanding issues regarding the initial declaration of the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with paragraph 3 of Council decision EC-81/DEC.4 and paragraph 6 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5. During the reporting period, the Secretariat did not receive any additional information from the Syrian Arab Republic regarding these outstanding issues.

9. In view of the above, the Secretariat remains unable to resolve all of the identified gaps, inconsistencies, and discrepancies in the Syrian Arab Republic's declaration, and therefore cannot fully verify that the Syrian Arab Republic has submitted a declaration that can be considered accurate and complete in accordance with the Convention and Council decision EC-M-33/DEC.1.

10. In accordance with paragraph 10 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5, the Secretariat continues to assess conditions for the conduct of inspections at the sites identified by the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism in its third and fourth reports. Pursuant to paragraph 11 of Council decision EC-83/DEC.5, the Secretariat conducted the third round of inspections at the Barzah and Jamrayah facilities of the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre from 6 to 11 November 2018. The Secretariat will report to the Council on the results of these inspections in due course.

Other activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to the Syrian Arab Republic

11. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) continues to provide support to the OPCW mission in the Syrian Arab Republic in accordance with the Tripartite Agreement concluded between the OPCW, UNOPS, and the Syrian Arab Republic.

12. As at the cut-off date of this report, one OPCW staff member was deployed as part of the OPCW mission in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Supplementary resources

13. As previously reported, the Trust Fund for Syria Missions was established in November 2015 to support the OPCW FFM and other remaining activities, such as those of the DAT. As at the cut-off date of this report, total contributions to this fund stood at EUR 17.3 million. Contribution agreements had been concluded with Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Monaco, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the European Union.

Activities carried out with respect to the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria

14. Guided by Council decisions EC-M-48/DEC.1 and EC-M-50/DEC.1 (dated 23 November 2015), as well as by United Nations Security Council resolution 2209 (2015), the FFM continues to study all available information relating to the allegations of use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

15. On 6 July, the Secretariat issued a Note entitled "Interim Report of the OPCW Fact-Finding Mission in Syria Regarding the Incident of Alleged Use of Toxic Chemicals as a Weapon in Douma, Syrian Arab Republic, on 7 April 2018" (S/1645/2018, dated 6 July 2018 and Corr.1, dated 10 July 2018). On 7 August, the Secretariat received a note verbale from the Syrian Arab Republic that provided comments on the interim report. The FFM continues to collect and analyse information with regard to the alleged use of toxic chemicals as a weapon in Douma and will provide a final report on its findings in due course.

16. At the end of September 2018, the FFM deployed to the Syrian Arab Republic to gather further information and conduct interviews regarding five reported incidents currently under investigation: two incidents in Kharbit Masasnah on 7 July 2017 and 4 August 2017; one incident in Qalib Al-Thawr, Al-Salamiyah on 9 August 2017; one incident in Yarmouk, Damascus on 22 October 2017; and one incident in Al-Balil, Souran on 8 November 2017. The FFM is currently analysing the information collected with regard to these incidents.

Activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 of the Conference of the States Parties at its Fourth Special Session related to the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic

17. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter "the Conference") at its Fourth Special Session adopted a decision entitled "Addressing the Threat from Chemical Weapons Use" (C-SS-4/DEC.3, dated 27 June 2018) which, inter alia, addressed the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic. In paragraph 8 of the decision, the Conference encouraged the Director-General to continue to provide regular updates on the FFM's operations, taking into account the need to protect the security and safety of Secretariat personnel.

18. In paragraph 10 of C-SS-4/DEC.3, the Conference decided that the Secretariat shall put in place arrangements to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by identifying and reporting on all information potentially relevant to the origin of those chemical weapons in those instances in which the FFM in Syria determines or has determined that use or likely use occurred, and cases for which the OPCW-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism has not issued a report. The Conference further decided, in paragraph 12, that the Secretariat shall preserve and provide information to the investigation mechanism established by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 71/248 (2016), as well as to any relevant investigatory entities established under the auspices of the United Nations.

19. The Conference at its Twenty-Third Session adopted the Programme and Budget of the OPCW for 2019 (C-23/DEC.10, dated 20 November 2018) which includes, inter alia, funding for the arrangements, as outlined in paragraph 10 of C-SS-4/DEC.3, to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

20. Pursuant to paragraph 24 of the decision, the next progress report on the implementation of decision C-SS-4/DEC.3 will be submitted to the Council at its Ninetieth Session.

Conclusion

21. The main focus of the future activities of the OPCW mission in the Syrian Arab Republic will be on the activities of the FFM; the implementation of Council decisions EC-83/DEC.5 and EC-81/DEC.4, including declaration-related issues; annual inspections of the underground structures already verified as destroyed; and implementation of Conference decision C-SS-4/DEC.3.

United Nations S/2018/1072

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 December 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 30 November 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following urgent information:

On 30 November 2018, aircraft of the illegitimate United States-led "international coalition" continued with their vicious crimes against innocent Syrian civilians when the coalition perpetrated a fresh massacre in the village of Sha'fah in the Dayr al-Zawr countryside, in the course of which it bombed residential homes and civilian properties. More than 30 civilians were killed, most of them women and children. The death toll is likely to rise given the extent of the devastation left in wake of this attack, as the townspeople whose homes and property were destroyed continue to search for the bodies of relatives in the rubble.

We have sent dozens of letters to the Security Council about these ongoing crimes, which are a clear sign of the low regard of the United States, which leads the coalition, for humanitarian values and its contempt for international law, the rules and principles of which were violated by the very formation of the coalition. This all comes as certain States continue to maintain silence in the face of such massacres, which constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity. Those States are turning a blind eye to the murder of thousands of civilians, the destruction of entire villages and the displacement of their inhabitants. They are kowtowing to the hostile wishes of the United States by taking part in this "coalition", which was established on the pretext of fighting terrorism but is only attacking civilians, including women, children and the elderly.

The silence being maintained by States and international organizations that claim to be concerned about civilian lives in the face of these crimes committed by the United States and its deceitful coalition lays bare the extent of those States' hypocrisy and the double standards that have become overt policies known to all the peoples of the world.

These repeated attacks complete the circle of aggression against the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity the Syrian Arab Republic. The targets and goals are consistent with repeated Israeli attacks, of which the most recent of which occurred yesterday evening, 29 November 2018, when "Israel" attacked the Kiswah area south of Damascus, providing yet further evidence that "Israel" is supporting armed terrorist groups and trying to prolong the crisis in Syria.

The Syrian Arab Republic condemns these repeated crimes and acts of aggression. It calls on the Security Council and the Member States of the United Nations to take immediate action to put an end to such acts, condemn them, and establish international responsibility with a view to stopping these repeated violations of international law. The Security Council must carry out its duty to maintain international peace and promote the rule of law at the international level.

I should be grateful if this letter could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2018/1073

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 November 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 29 November 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

With reference to the letters dated 22 November 2018 (S/2018/1046) and 23 November 2018 (S/2018/1047) from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, I would like to bring the following to your attention:

The allegation in the letter of the Israeli regime regarding the delivery of one air defence system to the T4 airbase in the Syrian Arab Republic by the Islamic Republic of Iran is entirely false. Given the standard practice and track record of the Israeli regime in the systematic dissemination of fabrications and disinformation against the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is obvious that, through such an allegation, it has made another unsuccessful and desperate attempt to divert attention from the real threat posed to regional peace and security emanating from Israel's expansionist policy and brutal practices as well as the war crimes, crime of aggression and crimes against humanity committed by this regime. As such, a fabrication has nothing to do with annex B of resolution 2231 (2015); its inclusion in the relevant reports on that resolution would lead only to the dissemination of false allegations undermining the quality and credibility of such reports and, above all, allow for the distribution of fabrications abusing the established United Nations procedures and resources.

Equally, all of the information presented by the Israeli regime regarding the alleged missile launches by the Islamic Republic of Iran is completely fabricated, as Iran has not launched any type of such missiles on any of the dates specified in that letter. However, as the Islamic Republic of Iran has clarified in its letters dated 11 September 2018 (S/2018/830) and 3 October 2018 (S/2018/891), Iran did launch missiles on 8 September 2018 and 1 October 2018, targeting terrorist elements that were responsible for committing terrorist attacks in Iran. At the same time, for the reasons elaborated in my letter dated 28 November 2018 (S/2018/1061), such launches do not, on any account, fall within the purview of paragraph 3 of annex B of resolution 2231 (2015) and therefore are not inconsistent with its provisions. Consequently, this is yet another regular disinformation campaign by the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Moreover, it is ironic that the Israeli regime calls for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015) — a resolution that it has publicly opposed and repeatedly violated. Therefore, this regime should be held accountable for such violations and be compelled to stop violating the said resolution.

It is worth mentioning in this context that, since its inception, the Israeli regime has arrogantly and flagrantly violated nearly 100 resolutions adopted by the Security Council as a result of Israel's acts of aggression and occupation as well as its well-documented atrocities and war crimes against the Palestinian people. The symbols of a number of such resolutions are presented in the letter dated 9 March 2017 (S/2017/205) from the Islamic Republic of Iran. This appalling track record is enough to leave no moral standing or credibility for the Israeli regime to render judgment about others' alleged violations of Security Council resolutions.

Furthermore, like the foreign policy of the United States — the staunch supporter of the Israeli regime — that is extremely addicted to bullying and imposing sanctions, the foreign policy of the Israeli regime, in addition to its inherent dependence on aggression, occupation, crime and brutality, is extraordinarily addicted to vast systematic disinformation, fabrication and deception. It is crystal clear that the main purpose of such attempts is to cover up and whitewash all of the crimes and brutalities of the Israeli regime through crying wolf and playing victim.

However, it is quite obvious that no amount of smear campaigning, deception or fabrication can conceal all or even a bit of the crimes and brutalities committed by this regime during the short span of its lifetime since its inception. Only a few examples of such crimes include waging over 15 wars in the region, invading all of its neighbours without exception, continuing the occupation of territories of certain countries and imposing the most inhumane blockade against the Gaza Strip.

Finally, another irony is that the Israeli regime, which considers the missile attack by the Iranian forces against terrorists as "a direct threat to Israel", continues to flout all international regimes governing weapons of mass destruction by refusing to become a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention, and thereby is the only obstacle lying in the way of establishing a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Indeed, nuclear weapons in the hands of this regime pose the most serious threat to the security of all States in the Middle East, which should be effectively addressed by the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Eshagh **Al Habib**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2018/1074

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 December 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 30 November 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a table clarifying the numbers of civilians killed and injured as a result of terrorist attacks, including those involving mortar shells and explosive devices, committed by armed terrorist groups against safe neighbourhoods in different Syrian cities and areas from 22 October to 21 November 2018.

Governorate	*Total number of civilians killed*	*Number of children killed*	*Total number of civilians injured*	*Number of children injured*
Aleppo	2	–	27	4
Damascus	–	–	3	1
Dar'a	5	–	34	19
Dayr al-Zawr	3	3	8	8
Hama	1	1	2	1
Hasakah	5	1	5	2
Homs	4	2	10	2
Idlib	3	1	2	2
Ladhiqiyah	–	–	–	–
Qunaytirah	2	–	9	6
Raqqah	–	–	–	–
Rif Dimashq	–	–	6	5
Suwayda'	3	2	2	–
Tartus	–	–	–	–
Total	**28**	**10**	**108**	**50**

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mounzer **Mounzer**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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United Nations A/73/644–S/2018/1075

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 101 (b)
General and complete disarmament: nuclear disarmament

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 30 November 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Further to our letter dated 16 August 2017 (S/2017/720), I have the honour to transmit the following information in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015).

The Islamic Republic of Iran is a full member of the United Nations and a State party to many multilateral non-proliferation mechanisms, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. None of these instruments, including resolution 2231 (2015), prohibit Iran from developing missile and space programmes. Moreover, Iran has been respecting, in good faith, the call addressed to it in paragraph 3 of annex B to resolution 2231 (2015) to refrain from activities related to ballistic missiles that are designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons. As of yet, no viable information to the contrary has ever been provided to the Security Council.

Simultaneously the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has consistently, since the date of the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, reported on Iran's full compliance with its nuclear-related commitments under resolution 2231 (2015) and on the continuous provisional application of the Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement with IAEA, thus, inter alia, assuring the international community that Iran is not engaging in activities, including at the research and development level, that could contribute to the development of a nuclear explosive device. There is also absolutely no evidence that Tehran is deploying infrastructure for the storage or servicing of nuclear weapons.

Given the complete lack of evidence that Iran is developing or producing a nuclear weapon or means of its delivery, the Russian Federation deeply regrets that certain Member States continue with their attempts to abuse the Missile Technology Control Regime in order to inject baseless speculations of alleged violations by Iran of its obligations under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. Such unfounded actions are not only void of any substantial value to the goal of enhancing the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), they are also highly damaging to the

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efforts by the international community to preserve the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

We would like to underline that the category I parameters of the annex to the Missile Technology Control Regime are but a reference tool for States in the exercise of restraint when exporting certain missile technologies. Never were they intended to be used in the context of resolution 2231 (2015) to ascertain whether or not certain ballistic missiles are designed to be capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It is well known that such missiles include certain features, such as a special warhead platform, a nuclear weapon control system, an apparatus to prevent unsanctioned access to the nuclear weapon, as well as other features. At the same time none of the communications to the Security Council in connection with paragraph 3 of annex B to resolution 2231 (2015) have ever presented any evidence of the existence of such features on Iranian ballistic missiles or space launch vehicles.

I would be grateful for the circulation of the present letter as a document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly (under agenda item 101 (b), "Nuclear disarmament").

(*Signed*) D. **Polyanskiy**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2018/1076

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 December 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 30 November 2018 from the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to forward to you the joint statement by Iran, Russia and Turkey on the international meeting on Syria held in Astana on 28 and 29 November 2018 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Eshagh **Al Habib**
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran

(*Signed*) Dmitry **Polyanskiy**
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey

18-20800 (E) 051218

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Annex to the letter dated 30 November 2018 from the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Joint statement by Iran, Russia and Turkey on the international meeting on Syria held in Astana, 28 and 29 November 2018

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey as guarantors of the Astana format:

1. Reaffirmed their strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter;

2. Highlighted that these principles should be universally respected and that any action that might violate them and undermine achievements of the Astana format should be avoided;

3. Rejected all attempts to create new realities on the ground under the pretext of combating terrorism and expressed their determination to stand against separatist agendas aimed at undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Syria as well as the national security of neighboring countries;

4. Discussed the current situation on the ground in Syria, took stock of the recent developments following their last meeting in Sochi on 30–31 July 2018 and underscored their determination to strengthen their trilateral coordination in light of their agreements;

5. Examined in details the situation in the Idlib de-escalation area and reaffirmed their determination to fully implement the Memorandum on Stabilization of the Situation in the Idlib De-escalation Area of 17 September 2018. In this regard they expressed their concern with the ongoing violations of the ceasefire regime, and declared that, as guarantors of the ceasefire regime, they would step up their efforts to ensure observance with it, including by enhancing work of the Joint Iranian-Russian-Turkish Coordination Center. They stressed the importance of a lasting ceasefire while underlining the necessity to continue effective fight against terrorism. They also emphasized that under no circumstances the creation of the above-mentioned de-escalation area should undermine the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic;

6. Reaffirmed their determination to continue cooperation in order to ultimately eliminate DAESH/ISIL, Nusra Front and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaeda or DAESH/ISIL as designated by the UN Security Council. They called upon all armed opposition groups in Syria to completely and immediately dissociate from the above-mentioned terrorist groups;

7. Strongly condemned any use of chemical weapons in Syria and demanded that any reports in this regard should be investigated promptly and professionally in full compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and by the OPCW as the main international competent authority to establish use of chemical weapons;

8. Underlined their firm conviction that there could be no military solution to the Syrian conflict and that the conflict could be resolved only through the Syrian-led and Syrian-owned, UN-facilitated political process in line with the UN Security Council resolution 2254;

9. Reaffirmed their determination to step up joint efforts to launch the Constitutional Committee in Geneva, that would enjoy support of the Syrian parties, in accordance with the decisions of the Syrian National Dialogue Congress in Sochi and decided to intensify their consultations on all the levels to finalize its establishment at the soonest possible time;

10. Welcomed the successful development of the "pilot project" within the framework of the Working Group on the release of detainees/abductees and handover of the bodies as well as the identification of missing persons. The release of the detainees on 24 November 2018 constituted a step forward in implementing confidence-building measures between Syrian parties to contribute to the viability of the political process and normalization of the situation on the ground. In this regard they reiterated their commitment to further advance the efforts of the Working Group;

11. Emphasized the need to continue all efforts to help all Syrians restore normal and peaceful life as well as alleviate their sufferings. In this regard, they called upon the international community, particularly the United Nations and its humanitarian agencies, to increase their assistance to Syria by providing additional humanitarian aid, restoring humanitarian infrastructure assets, including water and power supply facilities, schools and hospitals;

12. Highlighted the need to create conditions for the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their original places of residence in Syria. They reaffirmed their readiness to continue interaction with all relevant parties, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other specialized international agencies, in particular in the context of rendering assistance to preparing and convening the International conference on Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs);

13. Expressed their appreciation to Mr. Staffan de Mistura, the UN Secretary-General Special Envoy on Syria, for his efforts to seek peaceful solution for the Syrian crisis and for his constructive interaction and cooperation with the Astana format during his mission;

14. Expressed their sincere gratitude to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, His Excellency Nursultan Nazarbayev and the Kazakh authorities for hosting in Astana the 11th International Meeting on Syria;

15. Decided to hold the next International Meeting on Syria in Astana in early February 2019.

Astana, 29 November 2018

United Nations S/2018/1077

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 December 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 2 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I am writing to inform you of the serious, destabilizing action committed by the Syrian regime's armed forces on Thursday, 29 November, at approximately 2230 hours, in the areas of south-western Syria and northern Israel. The Syrian regime's armed forces indiscriminately and abruptly fired a barrage of anti-aircraft missiles across a range of at least 60 kilometres, endangering Israeli civilians, the people of Syria and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) personnel.

This attack, in addition to being in clear violation of Israel's sovereignty, was particularly dangerous for the UNDOF personnel based in the area of Kiswah, south of Damascus, requiring them to take cover.

On Friday, 30 November, Israel located remnants of the Syrian regime's anti-aircraft missiles from this attack in areas populated by civilians in the Golan Heights, including areas adjacent to the Druze village of Mas'ada and Kibbutz El-Rum.

Israel reported this incident to the relevant parties and made a clear statement affirming that Israel did not attack Syria.

This event underlines, yet again, the irresponsible manner in which the Syrian regime's military operates, particularly with regard to the use of anti-aircraft missiles. We have witnessed the ongoing recklessness of the Syrian regime's use of anti-aircraft missiles against Lebanon, Jordan and Israel.

Israel calls on the Security Council to condemn and put an immediate end to these military activities by the Syrian regime, specifically the firing of anti-aircraft missiles, endangering, inter alia, the people of Israel, Jordan and Lebanon, civilian flight paths and international forces stabilizing the region, including UNDOF. We also call on the Security Council to urgently address the ongoing and destabilizing presence of Iran in Syria and in the region. We trust that this event will be reflected in the discussion at the Security Council.

Israel reserves the right to protect its citizens from the growing threat of the Iranian presence in the region and will not tolerate any use of Syria as a launching pad for attacks that threaten the lives of innocent Israelis.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-20789 (E) 041218

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United Nations A/73/623–S/2018/1078

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 45
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 28 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 November 2018, addressed to you by the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, İsmet Korukoğlu (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

18-21030 (E) 101218

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Annex to the letter dated 28 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 20 November 2018 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot Chargé d'affaires in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/73/594-S/2018/1040), which, yet again, includes inaccurate claims similar to those made in the Greek Cypriot representative's previous letters. I would like to bring the following to your kind attention with a view to setting the record straight.

Regarding the false assertions of "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of Cyprus", I wish to underline that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and permission of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or authority. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent body to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace, and notices to airmen are issued in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the allegation in the letter regarding the use of Turkish Cypriot ports is also groundless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As regards the false statements concerning Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot side's refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its policy of isolating the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which it has full jurisdiction and control.

Moreover, the unjust isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to bolster by deeming all air and sea ports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated: "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)."

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, ensuring aviation safety and security by regulating all aspects of civil aviation, which includes the operation of airports and the management of air traffic. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards and necessary upgrades have been performed to keep up with the developing

technology. Moreover, the number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the growing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2017 alone, the number of passengers that used Ercan Airport stood at 3,962,541, and this number is expected to reach 4,200,294 in 2018. Moreover, in 2017, 27,197 aeroplanes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 189,787 aeroplanes used the Ercan advisory airspace, and these numbers are expected to reach 27,469 and 193,583, respectively, in 2018. In that regard, it must also be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such unfavourable and outdated rhetoric and remind it that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ismet **Korukoğlu**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/73/619–S/2018/1079

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda items 34 (b) and 67

Prevention of armed conflict: strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

The situation in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 29 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine regarding the steps taken to alert the tribunal established under annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the arbitration instituted by Ukraine against the Russian Federation to Russia's aggravation of the situation in the Kerch Strait, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 (b) and 67, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-20961 (E) 071218

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Annex to the letter dated 29 November 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine regarding the steps taken to alert the tribunal established under annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the arbitration instituted by Ukraine against the Russian Federation to Russia's aggravation of the situation in the Kerch Strait, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea

27 November 2018

Ukraine today took steps to alert the international tribunal that is considering Russia's violations of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and Kerch Strait, of recent actions by Russia that have significantly aggravated the parties' dispute.

In a letter submitted to the tribunal, Ukraine described Russia's ongoing pattern of harassment against Ukrainian and international vessels seeking to transit the Kerch Strait and navigate to Mariupol, Berdyansk, and other Ukrainian ports.

Russia's actions effectively closed the Kerch Strait to all vessels, resulting in protests not only by Ukraine, but also by authorities representing other Black Sea littoral States, including the European Union and Turkey, which both insisted on freedom of passage through the Strait.

Russia's latest actions, including firing and seizure of Ukrainian naval vessels, mark a serious escalation of a months'-long pattern, in which vessels flagged both to Ukraine and to third states have repeatedly faced obstacles to navigation, including extended stops that have caused significant economic losses. Only vessels heading to Ukrainian ports have been affected by such stops; vessels bound for Russian ports in the Sea of Azov have not reported similar interference.

Ukraine has protested Russia's actions, has raised them with its allies and, through this latest action, has demonstrated its intent to challenge Russia's conduct through appropriate legal means.

United Nations S/2018/1080

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 December 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 3 December 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic from 29 November to 3 December 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) D. **Polyanskiy**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-21017 (E) 061218 071218

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Annex to the letter dated 3 December 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (29 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 10 incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: 5 in Ladhiqiyah, 4 in Aleppo and 1 in Idlib.

The Turkish representative office has reported incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: six in Aleppo, five in Idlib and two in Hama.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Ballutah, Ladhiqiyah Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were delivered.

In total, 2,004 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,141.1 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (30 November 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported two incidents of gunfire: one in Hama Governorate and one in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported six incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: two in Aleppo, two in Idlib, one in Hama and one in Ladhiqiyah.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Tallbissah, Homs Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were delivered.

In total, 2,005 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,143.05 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (1 December 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has not reported any incidents of gunfire.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

No humanitarian operations have been carried out over the past 24 hours.

In total, 2,005 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,143.05 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (2 December 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported three incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: one in Aleppo, one in Hama and one in Ladhiqiyah.

The Turkish representative office has reported three incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: one in Hama, one in Idlib and one in Ladhiqiyah.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring has carried out two humanitarian operations: in Salihiyah, Dayr al-Zawr Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were delivered; and in Za'faranah, Homs Governorate, 450 food parcels with a total weight of 1.95 tons were delivered.

In total, 2,007 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,146.95 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (3 December 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported one incident of gunfire in Hama Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported nine incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Aleppo, two in Hama, one in Idlib and one in Ladhiqiyah.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 2,007 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,146.95 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/1081

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 December 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 3 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The United States wishes to bring to the urgent attention of the Security Council the cases of seven individuals unlawfully imprisoned in Iran. Their continued detention is deplorable, and is yet another example of how Iran undermines the norms that are the foundation of the United Nations. We enclose an attached letter dated 3 December 2018 that contains more information on these cases (see annex). The United States urges all Security Council members to study the attachment, and to join us in demanding that Iran release these individuals immediately, so they can finally rejoin their families.

I request that you circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nikki R. **Haley**

18-21788 (E) 171218

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Annex to the letter dated 3 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

An open letter to world leaders, rights organizations and media outlets*

We are the families of political hostages in Iran, and we ask for your urgent action.

We come from many countries, with different backgrounds and different perspectives, but we have banded together now to come to you as one voice. We shall remain quiet no longer.

In September 2018, at a side event during the United Nations General Assembly, several of our families gathered together for the first time to share stories and struggles about getting our loved ones released. We met again a few weeks ago, this time to share our testimonies with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran. The similarities between our loved ones' cases is striking. Each story is not just a case of arbitrary detention, but deliberate and tactical moves by the Iranian authorities to secure bargaining chips.

– Ahmadreza Djalali, a Swedish-Iranian scientist who was invited by Iranian universities to develop training for researchers, was arrested by the Ministry of Intelligence of Iran in March 2016. He was kept in solitary confinement for more than 3 months, and without any access to a lawyer for 6 months. During that time, Ahmadreza was harmed physically and tortured psychologically, and was falsely led to believe that he would be released if he made a confession as dictated by the intelligence agents. He was forced to do an interview that was later edited and aired on state television to accuse Ahmadreza of unfounded allegations. Ahmadreza has not received a fair trial since being held for 985 days, despite no evidence ever presented against him and calls by the United Nations, academics and 75 Nobel laureates for his release. After being denied medical care for over a year, after two long hunger strikes, each lasting 40 to 50 days and leaving him in a very weak physical condition, he has now been transferred to a hospital for emergency surgery. His physical state is extremely poor due to such a prolonged wait for medical attention.

– Kamran Ghaderi, father of three, Austrian-Iranian citizen and information technology consultant, was arbitrarily detained at the airport when he arrived in Tehran from Vienna for a regular business trip in January 2016. Initially, he was held in solitary confinement without charges, and after three months of isolation, torture and false promises by authorities, Kamran signed a forced confession. His lawyer only visited him for the first time for 20 minutes the day before he was given a 10-year imprisonment sentence for conducting espionage on behalf of a hostile nation. He has had no consular access. While in prison, he has had two operations in which doctors removed intervertebral discs and operated on his spinal cord. He also has a tumor on his left leg bone that has not been treated. Today is the 1,066th day of his detention.

* A copy of the present letter has been sent to government officials in the United States, Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Oman, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, to the President of the European Commission, the European Union (EU) High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, members of the European Parliament, the United Nations Secretary-General, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran, the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and to members of the United Nations Security Council.

- Siamak Namazi was arrested, tried and summarily convicted and sentenced to 10 years in prison on charges of "collaborating with a hostile state", referring to the United States. He was held for over two years in exceptionally harsh conditions in the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC)-controlled wing of Evin Prison, including in solitary confinement, while being forced to sleep on a hard floor with no mattress and being physically and psychologically tortured. He has been held for 1,145 days, since October 2015.

- Baquer Namazi is Siamak Namazi's 82-year-old father, who was also given a 10-year sentence on charges of collaborating with a hostile state. An ex-staff member of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), he has suffered from deteriorating health, and has been hospitalized seven times with various heart and other serious ailments. While out of prison on restricted medical leave, his health continues to decline. Baquer has been held for 1,015 days, since February 2016.

- Nizar Zakka, a Lebanese national and legal permanent resident of the United States, is a world-renowned Internet freedom and freedom of speech advocate. He is the Vice-Chairman of the World IT Alliance, a member of the International Telecommunication Union, and Secretary-General of IJMA3: a consortium of 19 Arab ICT associations. He was invited to Iran by the Vice-President for a women's empowerment conference. After the conference, he was kidnapped by IRGC on his way to the airport. Recently, in an AP interview, President Rouhani's Adviser admitted that Nizar's kidnapping was in no way approved by the government. Never before in recent history has a country officially invited a guest and then taken him hostage. Nizar has been held for 1,172 days, since September 2015.

- Saeed Malekpour was wrongly imprisoned in October 2008 when he travelled to Iran from Canada to say goodbye to his dying father. Saeed is currently held in Evin Prison on a life sentence. He was brutally tortured both physically and psychologically to force him to confess to a list of accusations carved out for him by IRGC. He was sentenced to death twice and kept in solitary confinement for more than three years. He lived with the fear of execution for five years, despite no evidence ever being presented against him. Saeed has not received a fair trial since being held for 3,711 days, more than 10 years.

- Robert Levinson, an American citizen, "disappeared" on Kish Island, Iran. The Iranian government has never publicly admitted to taking Bob (as his family calls him) but a televised press item initially reported he was being held by security forces and would be "freed in a matter of days". 4,287 days later, over 11 and a half years later, Bob's family has still had no contact with him. He has been held without his most basic human rights. His family has only seen a hostage video and photographs received from unnamed captors. The Iranian authorities have thwarted any attempt by the United States to investigate further, blocked due process in Iranian courts, and allude to a list of demands whenever his name is brought up.

The evidence is conclusive, and we should call this what it is: hostage taking. Since Mr. Levinson disappeared, over 50 people with some connection to a western power have been taken hostage by the Iranian authorities. According to a recent report by the Thomson Reuters Foundation, as many as 20 are still held hostage in Iran.

Over several agonizing years, our loved ones' cases have each been treated individually, but while they are all unique and complicated cases, this is not an individual problem, it is a pattern; a pattern we call on world leaders to help end. Responsible stakeholders on all sides of this issue know what to do. Please, secure our loved ones' freedom from Iranian prisons.

Our outreach now is not about international politics. We are a determined group of individuals and families speaking to our governments with one voice, as human beings who have been affected by the horrific situation that the Iranian authorities have created. We are asking for action.

We believe that the Iranian authorities have little incentive to end the cruel and horrific practice of hostage taking as a result of inadequate pressure from the international community. World leaders need to make the political cost for committing human rights violations so high that releasing our loved ones becomes advantageous to the Iranian authorities. We urge all our governments, especially those who enjoy diplomatic relations with the country of Iran, to acknowledge this hostage taking crisis immediately and to take concrete steps that would help resolve these cases and end this horrific practice.

Do what is in your power to help secure the release of our loved ones and their safe return home by ensuring that their cases are at the top of the agenda of any dialogue with the Iranian authorities. Please act urgently before any more time has passed or pain imparted.

Please clearly and immediately join with us to tell the government of Iran that this behaviour will no longer be accepted and must end now. We call on you to send our loved ones home to us.

Signed,
The families of Ahmadreza Djalali, Kamran Ghaderi, Robert Levinson, Saeed Malekpour, Baquer and Siamak Namazi and Nizar Zakka, and on behalf the many more families who remain silent in fear for the safety of their loved ones

United Nations S/2018/1082

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 December 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 4 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Earlier this morning, the Israel Defense Forces launched an operation to locate and neutralize cross-border assault tunnels penetrating Israeli territory from Lebanon, built by Hizbullah, an internationally designated terror organization.

The construction of these tunnels, built by Hizbullah and funded by Iran — alongside the ongoing efforts to transfer arms, convert inaccurate projectiles into precision-guided missiles and manufacture precision-guided missiles in Lebanon — is a flagrant violation of Israel's sovereignty and marks yet another stage of Hizbullah's ongoing efforts to expand its military build-up and further destabilize the already volatile region.

Hizbullah, the Iranian proxy in Lebanon, is advancing an Iranian agenda to turn southern Lebanon into a launching pad for attacks that threaten the lives of innocent Israelis, while endangering Lebanon and its citizens.

The tunnel project constitutes an ongoing blatant violation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 1701 (2006), 1559 (2004), 2373 (2017) and 2433 (2018). Israel holds the Government of Lebanon responsible for these violations.

Since this morning, Israel has been conducting defensive engineering measures south of the Blue Line in Israeli territory. This operation is intended to neutralize the cross-border assault tunnels emanating from Lebanese territory. While Israel is not interested in any escalation, it will take all necessary measures to defend its sovereignty and its citizens.

I call upon the Security Council to condemn Hizbullah immediately and in the strongest terms for constructing these assault tunnels and to hold the Government of Lebanon responsible for this dangerous destabilization of the region.

The Security Council must call upon Lebanon to abide by its international commitments and fully implement the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions, especially regarding the disbanding and disarmament of all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias and the establishment of an area free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon between the Blue Line and the Litani River.

This ongoing violation is yet another expression of Iran's malign regional activities aimed at Israeli civilians and should be condemned in the harshest terms.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-20950 (E) 061218

Please recycle

United Nations A/73/629–S/2018/1083

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2018
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 38
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 4 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith the response of the Ministry of National Defence to the identical letters dated 5 September 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2018/822). The following table contains the Ministry's responses to allegations contained in those letters in the light of investigations conducted by the Lebanese Army Command.

Complaint according to Israeli enemy allegation	*Number of incidents*	*Result of investigation by the Lebanese Army*		*Remarks*
Armed soldiers observed	19	In 17 cases, the Lebanese Army was not informed and the incident was not mentioned in the UNIFIL daily report	In 2 cases, no violations were confirmed pursuant to a Lebanese Army investigation	The arms in question were hunting rifles, as was made clear in UNIFIL reports
Reconnaissance by Hizbullah soldiers	65	In all 65 cases, the Lebanese Army was not informed and the incident was not mentioned in the UNIFIL daily report		
Crossing of the Blue Line	49	In 24 cases the Lebanese Army was not informed and the incident was not mentioned in the UNIFIL daily report	In 25 cases the Lebanese Army was informed by UNIFIL, but Lebanese Army investigations could not confirm	

18-21743 (E) 171218 181218

Please recycle

Complaint according to Israeli enemy allegation	*Number of incidents*	*Result of investigation by the Lebanese Army*	*Remarks*
Throwing of stones in the direction of occupied territory	1	The Lebanese Army was not informed and the incident was not mentioned in the UNIFIL daily report	

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Amal **Mudallali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2018/1084

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 December 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 5 December 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for 4 and 5 December 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) D. **Polyanskiy**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-21261 (E) 101218 121218

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Annex to the letter dated 5 December 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (4 December 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has not reported any violations.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight incidents of gunfire: seven in Aleppo Governorate and one in Idlib Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Sweida' Governorate, 500 food parcels with a total weight of 2.165 tons were delivered.

In total, 2,008 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,146.115 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

24 ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (5 December 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported one incident of gunfire in Ladhiqiyah Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported seven incidents of gunfire: four in Idlib Governorate and three in Aleppo Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring has carried out one humanitarian operation: in Humaymat al-Dayr, Aleppo Governorate, 500 food parcels with a total weight of 2.16 tons were delivered.

In total, 2,009 humanitarian operations have been carried out. The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 3,151.28 tons.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is 2,518.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations A/73/628–S/2018/1085

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
11 December 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-third session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 4 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am transmitting herewith a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh Republic) on the issue of missing persons in the context of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mher **Margaryan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-21102 (E) 121218

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 December 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Artsakh

Memorandum on the issue of missing persons in the context of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict

The issue of missing persons in the context of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict emerged long before the full-scale war, which was unleashed by Azerbaijan against the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh Republic)[1] in 1991. Individual cases of hostage-taking and kidnapping of persons of Armenian nationality were taking place in Artsakh already in 1988–1989. The issue of hostages and missing persons became more acute as the conflict escalated. Throughout the territory of Artsakh people were kidnapped, whereupon they found themselves in Azerbaijani prisons and other places of detention, where documents were drawn up for their detention.[2] Often arbitrary arrests of Armenians were carried out by the military commandant's office and the Internal Troops of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which transferred them to the Azerbaijani side. In Azerbaijani prisons, they were subjected to torture and other forms of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Taking hostage persons of Armenian nationality became widespread during "Operation Ring" for the deportation of Armenian villages of Artsakh in 1991. Memorial Human Rights Centre, in its special report, cited cases of the death of Armenians in places of detention in Azerbaijan, which "allowed to speak with certainty about murder".[3]

For eight months of 1991 only, 640 peaceful residents from different villages of Artsakh were illegally arrested or captured by Azerbaijani authorities; 127 Armenians were captured and sentenced on the ground of false accusations to different terms and 31 of them died as a result of widely practiced regular torture in Azerbaijani prisons and concentration camps.

During active hostilities, violations by Azerbaijan of international humanitarian law relating to the treatment of prisoners of war and civilians have become egregious.

There are many well-documented facts about the torture of Armenian hostages and prisoners of war by the Azerbaijani side during the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict and after the signing of the 1994 ceasefire agreement (burning people alive, sexual violence, beating, public humiliation, setting in dogs and electric shocks). Many of them have signed false imputations of crime and have been thrown in Azerbaijani prisons and the Gobustan camp, which had gained notorious reputation of a death camp. In 1997, Doctors for Human Rights, a British human rights organization, conducted an independent investigation and in its final report presented numerous cases of various forms of torture and murder of Armenian prisoners of war and hostages in Azerbaijani captivity.[4]

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[1] According to Article 1 of the Constitution, "the names 'Republic of Artsakh' and 'Nagorno Karabakh Republic' are identical".

[2] Memorial Human Rights Centre, "Violations of human rights in a number of regions of the Azerbaijani Republic within the period from late April to early June 1991". Available at http://www.memo.ru/hr/hotpoints/karabah/Getashen/index.htm.

[3] Ibid.

[4] See http://www.phruk.org/index.php?php=true&content=showitem&table=reports&item=2&previouscontent.

In 1991–1994, Baku also practiced hostage-taking of other nationals of Armenian origin transiting through the territory of Azerbaijan. One of such cases, when two Georgian citizens of Armenian origin, Vilik Oganesov and Artavaz Mazevan, were taken hostage at the Baku airport, has been considered by the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. In its decision No. 31/1993 of 28 September 1993, the Working Group noted that their detention had no legal basis and was a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (E/CN.4/1994/27, pp. 106–107).

Realizing the importance of compliance with international humanitarian law and as a responsible member of the international community, in January 1993, the Republic of Artsakh, through a decision of its Parliament, acceded to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977. The relevant documents were forwarded to the depositary of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols.

In March 1993, in order to coordinate efforts aimed at addressing the issue of missing persons, the State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons of the Republic of Artsakh was established. On 3 August 1993, the Chairpersons of the State Commissions of Artsakh and Azerbaijan reached an agreement, according to which the parties committed to begin, within 5 days, systematic work on the exchange of prisoners of war and hostages, and to conduct a joint search for missing persons.

By May 1996, all Azerbaijani military personnel, combatants and civilians held captive on Artsakh territory were handed over to Azerbaijan unilaterally or on the basis of mutual release. In particular, in the framework of the visits of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Yevgeny Primakov, to Baku, Stepanakert and Yerevan, the sides carried out a mutual exchange of prisoners of war and hostages. Azerbaijan transferred 39 people to Armenia, while Artsakh and Armenia transferred 71 prisoners to Azerbaijan. Among the Armenians released by the Azerbaijani side, there were a number of those who had been arrested by the Azerbaijani authorities while travelling by train and in other circumstances, but not in direct relation to military hostilities.[5] Subsequently, captured Azerbaijani servicemen or civilians who crossed the border were transferred to the Azerbaijani side through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Currently, there are no Azerbaijani prisoners of war or hostages in the Republic of Artsakh.

Despite the agreement of 3 August 1993 on joint work of the relevant structures of Artsakh and Azerbaijan to address the issue of prisoners of war and missing persons, since 1995, the Azerbaijani authorities have been consistently politicizing this issue and refusing any form of cooperation with Artsakh.

Azerbaijani representatives did not attend the meetings of 16 March and 19 April 1995, initiated by ICRC in Tbilisi to create a joint working group of representatives of the State Commissions of Azerbaijan, Artsakh and Armenia with a view to making joint visits to places of detention and accelerating the release of prisoners of war and hostages. In February 1998, the State Commission of Azerbaijan refused to participate in an organizational meeting to establish a working group on tracing missing and forcibly detained persons, organized on the initiative of human rights defenders Bernhard Clasen, Svetlana Gannushkina and Paata Zakareishvili jointly with the Heinrich Böll Foundation (Germany).

The issue of missing persons has been politicized by Azerbaijan since the 1990s, when the Azerbaijani leadership used to conceal military casualties and bury killed

[5] Vladimir Kazimirov. *Peace for Karabakh. Russia's Mediation in the Settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict* (Moscow, VES MIR Publishers, 2014).

servicemen without identification. In connection with the recent exposure of 127 burying sites in Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijani State Commission on Prisoners of War, Hostages and Missing Persons admitted that in many instances the Azerbaijani servicemen were buried without any identification.[6]

The politicization of the problem of missing persons by Azerbaijan and its rejection of the establishment of appropriate mechanisms point to the lack of genuine interest of the Azerbaijani authorities in addressing this issue. Moreover, Azerbaijan has repeatedly violated and continues to systematically violate its obligations under the norms of international humanitarian law and the agreements achieved in the framework of the negotiation process. In particular:

- After reaching agreement on the mutual release of all women, children, the elderly and the sick (February 1995) and the statement of the parties on its implementation, two children, two women, two elderly and three sick persons were found on the territory of Azerbaijan, who were exchanged with the Armenian side a few months later, although it had been agreed that, in the event of detecting persons of this category, they must immediately be unilaterally transferred to the opposite side.

- In 2001, Artsakh citizen Nelson Mnatsakanyan, who for four years had been considered missing, was released from Azerbaijani captivity through a ransom payment made by his parents. All that time the Azerbaijani side had been denying his presence on its territory.

- In 2010 and 2014, Armenian citizens Manvel Saribekyan and Karen Petrosyan, who had accidentally crossed the Armenian-Azerbaijani border, were killed in Azerbaijani captivity. Moreover, Karen Petrosyan was killed the day after his capture.

- In 2013, a citizen of Armenia, Hakob Injignuilyan, was captured by Azerbaijan. His torture and degrading treatment in Azerbaijani custody is well documented by the Azerbaijani side itself, which filmed the interrogation, and this coverage was found during the arrest of the Azerbaijani subversive and criminal group of Hasan Hasanov, Shahbaz Guliyev and Dilham Askerov.

- In 2015, Artsakh citizen Arsen Baghdasaryan, who had willfully crossed the border, was tried in Azerbaijan on trumped-up charges. Such action of the Azerbaijani authorities is a serious violation of international humanitarian law, which prohibits prosecution of both prisoners of war and civilians who have not committed war crimes.

In the course of the Azerbaijan-Karabakh conflict, around 800 citizens of the Republic of Artsakh and the Republic of Armenia have gone missing.

[6] "Graves of 127 unidentified victims of Karabakh war discovered", News.Az, 1 July 2016. Available at https://news.az/articles/karabakh/109791.

By raising the issue of missing persons and at the same time rejecting any cooperation to address it, Azerbaijan is obviously pursuing a hidden agenda. In particular, the Azerbaijani side is trying to manipulate the issue of prisoners of war and missing persons with a view to justifying crimes, committed by citizens of Azerbaijan Dilham Askerov and Shahbaz Guliyev, in the territory of the Republic of Artsakh.[7]

This campaign is part of a state policy of incitement of Armenophobia in Azerbaijan and promotion of hate crimes against Armenians that has penetrated all spheres of public life. The existence of racism and xenophobia towards Armenians in Azerbaijan has been also confirmed in the documents of several international organizations.

Stepanakert, 12 November 2018

[7] On 8 July 2014, an armed group consisting of three Azerbaijani citizens, Shahbaz Jalal oglu Guliyev (born in 1968), Dilham Gardashkhan oglu Askerov (born in 1960) and Hasan Hasanov (member of the Azerbaijan secret service), that had illegally infiltrated the territory of the republic, was discovered in the Shahumyan region of the Republic of Artsakh. Shahbaz Guliyev and Dilham Askerov were detained by the law enforcement bodies of the Republic of Artsakh, while Hasan Hasanov, the third member of the illegal armed group, showed resistance during detention and was neutralized. Members of the criminal group committed a number of grave and especially grave crimes in the territory of Artsakh, including the abduction and murder of 17-year-old Smbat Tsakanyan, the killing of 43-year-old Sarkis Abrahamyan, and the infliction of a serious wound on 37-year-old Karine Davtyan. Forensic examination showed that Smbat Tsakanyan was killed by the assault rifle belonging to Dilham Askerov, while Sarkis Abrahamyan was killed and Karine Davtyan was wounded by the weapon of Hasan Hasanov. From 27 October to 29 December 2014, the trial of Shahbaz Guliyev and Dilham Askerov was held in Stepanakert. The trial of Dilham Askerov and Shahbaz Guliyev was open and was held in full compliance with the norms of justice, both national and international. During the trial, it was established that the criminal group had been armed by the secret services of Azerbaijan and sent to Artsakh for espionage. Shahbaz Guliyev was found guilty of espionage (art. 316), crossing of the state border of the Republic of Artsakh by a group and without appropriate permission (art. 350, para. 2), carrying of arms by an organized group of people (art. 245, para. 3), and kidnapping of a minor with the use of a weapon committed by a group of people (art. 129, para. 1) and was sentenced to 22 years in prison. Dilham Askerov, in addition to the above counts, was found guilty of murder motivated by ethnic hatred with the use of a weapon, combined with kidnapping by an organized group of people (art. 103, part 2, paras. 3, 7 and 14) and was sentenced to life imprisonment.